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them now, and *may* oblige us to omit them entirely. We have heard nothing on *this* side of the Atlantic in opposition to those views; all thus far decidedly in their favor.

LOUIS PHILIPPE ON PEACE.

RECEPTION OF THE ADDRESS FROM THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY TO THE
KING OF THE FRENCH.

Our readers will remember the Address to Louis Philippe, published in our last number; and below they will find, in an extract from the pen of our friend and coadjutor, S. RIGAUD, a brief account of its gracious and very favorable reception. We invite special attention to these indications of increasing favor for the cause in high places. Such sentiments, from such a source, must have a most important influence; and devoutly do we hope, that the illustrious example of a monarch securing glory, not as a warrior, but as a peacemaker, the Great Pacificator of Europe, will ere-long be imitated by all rulers that wish to live in the esteem of mankind.

A deputation having been appointed to present an Address from the American Peace Society to LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, the following gentlemen had the honor of an audience of His Majesty, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, on the 14th of June, 1844, namely,—the MARQUIS DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT, Deputy, M. VILLENAVE, M. DE FERROL, the Rev. WILLIAM TOASE, and M. RIGAUD, Foreign Secretary of the London Peace Society.

The Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt introduced the several members of the deputation to the king, and then, in a neat and eloquent speech, stated the general object of the Address, and requested permission that it might be read to His Majesty. The Address in the original English was then read by M. Rigaud, to which His Majesty graciously replied in the same language. He expressed himself happy to receive the deputation, and the Address which they had presented to him, and particularly so to find that his exertions in preserving the general peace of Europe, had given such general satisfaction. He saw no need of war; nothing was ever gained by it; and it seldom happened that the original object for which it was undertaken was realized.

When he was in America some forty years ago, being frequently called upon to give a toast, he usually gave, "General and permanent peace among all nations." Little did he then think that he should ever be called upon to use his influence and exertions in the way he had done, to promote so desirable an object, adding, "God grant that they may be effectual!"

War in Europe appeared to His Majesty very unlikely. If the smaller states should wish to go to war, they would not be permitted; and a general war is becoming more and more difficult and improbable; and if his life should be spared for a few years, he hoped that a general war in Europe would become *impossible*. On M. Toase expressing a wish that His Majesty's life might be spared many years, all the members of the deputation united in the sentiment, and gave expression to their feelings in the emphatic words, *Vive le Roi!*

We attach importance to sentiments like these, mainly as indicating among rulers a disposition to avoid war. We do not suppose that any monarch in Christendom comes up to our views respecting its sinfulness or its utter impolicy; but the sincerity of the foregoing statements cannot fairly be discredited by the existence of Louis Philippe's standing army, or the belligerent demonstrations made in Algiers or the South Seas. Every friend of

peace must deplore them; yet it should be borne in mind, that no monarch in Europe can do all that he wishes; that the king of the French could not, if he would, abolish his military forces at once; that they have in less than two years been reduced some twenty or thirty per cent.; that the outrage at Tahiti was promptly disowned by his cabinet; that the occupation of Algiers, like the fortifications of Paris, is a kind of safety-valve to let off the war-spirit of the French nation; and that Louis Philippe has, in various ways, evinced a sincere and strong desire for the peace of Europe. He has been in fact the guardian of its peace, even against the clamors of his own subjects, and once against the machinations of his own ministers. In France they sometimes call him "the Napoleon of peace;" and, having hazarded both his crown and his life for the preservation of peace, he doubtless deserves the title far more than any other monarch in Christendom. The deputation, nearly all Americans, that waited on His Majesty a year ago, with the memorial from the London General Peace Convention, retired from the Palace of Neuilly without a doubt respecting the sincerity of his frank and noble avowals on the subject of peace.

CHRISTIANS FORBIDDEN TO FIGHT.—The address under this title, recently delivered in Providence before the R. I. Peace Society, by the Rev. E. B. HALL, we have just received, and read with great pleasure, but have no room now for extracts or notice. We may notice it in our next, and hope we shall receive meanwhile an official account of the annual meeting and movements of the Society. We have some excellent friends in the State, and trust they will rally, and give the Society an impulse worthy of its best days.

THOUGHTS ON PEACE AND WAR.—An address before the American Peace Society, &c., by WALTER CHANNING, M. D. We have no room for extracts or extended notice; but we commend this rich and eloquent discourse to the attention of all that are disposed to *think* on the subject of peace.

FUNDS.

We design hereafter to make a quarterly report of receipts; but we give below those of little more than a month from our anniversary. We thank our friends in New Bedford and elsewhere, for so kind a response thus far to our call; and we would fain hope for one equally cheering from a multitude of other places. Well does our excellent friend in Philadelphia, when transmitting his draft for *forty dollars*, ask of Bostonians, "Could not some of your worthy and liberal citizens, who give so freely to your General Hospital, and other charities, be induced to bestow a portion to aid the Peace Society in extending its publications? Would it not be good policy to send such persons copies of all you publish? I think it was a saying of Burke's, that no person could read a newspaper or periodical *six* months, without becoming a convert to its sentiments."

Besides what we need to sustain our general operations, we will just allude here to some of the new works which we should like forthwith to stereotype, premising that, if any of our friends prefer to give for this specific purpose, we should be glad to receive donations for stereotyping them. The plates, and an edition of one or two thousand, would probably cost about two dollars a page.